

CAREX ALBICANS Willd. ex Sprengel var. *albicans*, Syst. veg. 3:818. 1826.
 TYPE: CAROLINA (HOLOTYPE: B, GA [photo!]). Includes
C. artitecta Mackenzie (*C. emmonsii* var. *muhlenbergii* (A. Gray) J. Rettig).

CAREX ALBICANS var. EMMONSII (Dewey ex Torrey) J. Rettig, comb. nov.
 BASIONYM: *C. emmonsii* Dewey ex Torrey, Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York
 3:411. 1836. TYPE: Williamstown, Massachusetts, 1828 (NEOTYPE: NY!). *Carex*
novae-angliae Schwein. var. *emmonsii* (Dewey ex Torrey) Carey in A. Gray,
 Manual:556. 1848. *Carex varia* var. *minor* Boott in Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. II:223,
 1839, has neither a description nor a reference to a previously published description
 and is thus not validly published. The specimen taken as the type for *C. emmonsii*
 (Rettig 1989) postdates the name it typifies (*C. davisii* Dewey) by two years and
 should be called a neotype.

CAREX ALBICANS var. AUSTRALIS (L. Bailey) J. Rettig, comb. nov.
 BASIONYM: *C. varia* var. *australis* L. Bailey, Bot. Gaz. (Crawfordsville) 17:153.
 1892. (LECTOTYPE: Tracy s.n. in 1889, Mississippi, BH!; ISOLECTOTYPE: NY!,
 US!). Includes *C. phytosyncha* Steudel (*C. emmonsii* var. *australis* (L. Bailey) J.
 Rettig).

For complete synonymy see Rettig (1989). I thank Dr. A. A. Reznicek for
 pointing out the problem and reviewing this manuscript. — J. H. Rettig,
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KOELERIA GERARDII (VILL.) SHINNERS (POACEAE) NEW TO
 LOUISIANA — *Koeleria gerardii* (Vill.) Shinners was reported to be
 adventive at a few coastal localities in the United States including Texas by
 Gould, 1975. Hitchcock, 1951 reported this taxon as *Koeleria phleoides*
 (Vill.) Pers. and stated that it was introduced from Europe at Pensacola,
 Florida., Mobile, Alabama, Cameron County, Texas, Portland, Oregon,
 and at several points in California. Additionally, he reported it to be culti-
 vated in nursery plots at Beltsville, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona. A re-
 cent collection of this taxon from Vernon Parish, Louisiana is apparently
 the first for the state (Allen, 1980). *Koeleria gerardii* is usually called annual
 koeleria and is characterized by its annual habit and pubescent spikelets.
 The other species of *Koeleria* (*K. pyramidata* (Lam.) Beauv.) in Louisiana is
 perennial and has scabrous spikelets. The collection data are:

LOUISIANA. Vernon Parish: disturbed area near Range Control off Texas Ave. on Ft
 Polk ca 4 mi ENE of Pickering, 12 May 1989, Allen 16433 (LAELSU, NLU).

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REFERENCES

- ALLEN, C. M. 1980. Grasses of Louisiana. The University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette. 358 pp.
 GOULD, F. W. 1975. The grasses of Texas. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 653 pp.
 HITCHCOCK, A. S. 1951. Manual of the grasses of the United States. 2nd ed. revised by A. Chase. U.S.D.A. Misc. Publ. 200.

RHYNCHOSPORA CAPILLACEA (CYPERACEAE), NEW TO TEXAS — *Rhynchospora capillacea* Torr., a cespitose perennial; culms delicately slender somewhat capillary to 4 dm tall; leaves filiform 0.2–0.4 mm wide, often as long as the inflorescence. Achene 1.7–2.6 mm long, long-elliptic, faintly marked horizontally rugose. Perianth bristles usually 6, retrorsely barbed as long as or surpassing the tubercle; tubercle subulate, about as long as the achene body. This species is usually found in calcareous seepage areas, bogs, swamps, shores and ledges ranging from Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, south to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, South Dakota and Missouri (Steyermark 1963, Godfrey & Wooten 1979). Waterfall (1966) listed *R. capillacea* as occurring in Bryan County, Oklahoma. Correll & Correll (1972) also listed *R. capillacea* as occurring in Oklahoma referencing Waterfall. Neither Correll & Johnston (1970), Stanford (1976), or Johnston (1989) listed *R. capillacea* as occurring in Texas. A collection of this distinct species, Kerr Co.: 3 Jun 1989, S. & G. Jones 2456 (HPC, SMU, SWT, TAES, TEX), is apparently the first report for Texas. The specimen was collected in an open calcareous hillside seepage at its interface with the south fork of the Guadalupe River with a SE aspect. It was locally frequent restricted to or near the seepage area. This site is situated 19 km (11.8 mi) NE on Highway 39 from its junction with Ranch road 187 at its crossing with the south fork of the Guadalupe River. The seepage is at the NE corner of said intersection. Elevation of the collection site is 575–578 m with the geology being Edwards limestone of the Fort Terrett Members (Kft) (Lower Cretaceous). Associated species included *Fuirena*